

139. TRINGA CINCLUS, L.
140. TRINGA SUBARCUATA, L.
141. TRINGA PLATYRHYNCHA, Temm.
142. TRINGA RUFICOLLIS, Pall.
143. [TRINGA TEMMINCKI, Leisl.]
144. EURYNORHYNCHUS PYGMÆUS (L.).
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146. [TRINGOIDES HYPOLEUCUS (L.).]
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153. LIMOSA MELANUROIDES, Gould.
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XL.—*Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club.*

Nos. VII.—IX.

No. VII. (March 28th, 1893.)

THE sixth meeting of the Club was held at the Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, on Wednesday, the 15th of March, 1893.

Chairman : ST. GEORGE MIVART, F.R.S.

Members present :—E. BIDWELL, P. CROWLEY, H. E. DRESSER, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT, F. PENROSE, ROBERT H. READ, P. L. SCLATER, F.R.S., J. T. TRISTRAM-VALENTINE.

Guests : E. HARTERT, C. HOSE, Prof. G. MARTORELLI.

On behalf of the Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, Mr. E. HARTERT exhibited the type specimens of a new genus and species of

Fringilline bird from the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Rothschild had proposed for it the name of *Pseudonestor xanthophrys*, and had prepared the following description :—

PSEUDONESTOR, gen. nov.

This genus is nearest allied to *Psittacirostra*, but differs in the following points :—

1. Male and female are similar in colour and markings, whereas they are quite differently coloured in *Psittacirostra*.

2. The female is considerably smaller than the male, whereas the sexes are similar in size in *Psittacirostra*.

3. The principal difference is that, whereas the female of *Pseudonestor* has a beak similar to that of *Psittacirostra* though much more curved, the male of *Pseudonestor* has an enormously hooked bill, much resembling in shape that of a Nestor Parrot, the maxilla being nearly twice the length of the mandible. In *Psittacirostra*, on the other hand, the bills of the sexes are the same.

PSEUDONESTOR XANTHOPHRYS, sp. nov.

Adult male. Top of head and whole upper surface bright olive-green. Lores and superciliary stripe golden yellow. Throat and breast dull yellow, with an olive tinge, which is strongly pronounced on the flanks; under tail-coverts yellow, under wing-coverts yellowish white. Wings and tail blackish brown, each feather bordered with olive-green. Wing 3 inches, tail 1·9, culmen 1·1, lower mandible 0·5, tarsus 0·9.

Adult female. Similar to the male in colour, but much more grey on the back and the abdomen much more tinged with olive. Wing 2·6 to 2·7 inches, tail 1·6, culmen 0·65, lower mandible 0·4, tarsus 0·8.

“ Iris dark hazel; upper mandible dark grey, basal half paler; feet slate-colour, soles orange ” (*Palmer*).

Hab. Island of Maui, Sandwich Islands.

Mr. HARTERT also exhibited some interesting specimens of birds from the Sandwich Islands and Laysan :—*Rhodacanthis palmeri* and *R. flaviceps*, Rothsch., from Hawaii; *Telespiza cantans*, Wilson, and *T. flavissima*, Rothsch., from Laysan;

Chloridops kona, Wilson, from Hawaii; *Loxioides bailleui*, Oust., from Hawaii.

A communication from Dr. BOWDLER SHARPE referred to the distribution of the Fin-feet (*Heliornithidæ*). He pointed out that the Burmese *Podica personata* had hitherto been considered to be congeneric with *P. senegalensis* of Africa. Dr. Sharpe showed, however, that its affinities lay with the American *Heliornis fulica*, which had the same-shaped bill and wings and the same soft tail, very different from the stiff-ribbed rectrices of *P. senegalensis*. The webbing of the toes was different in the two genera, and Dr. Sharpe proposed for the Burmese species the new generic name of

HELIOPAIS, gen. n.

H. similis generi '*Heliornis*' dicto, sed digitis tantum ad basin palmatis, nec flavo fasciatis distinguendus.

Typus. *Podica personata*, Gray.

Dr. SHARPE also communicated the diagnoses of some apparently new genera of Cranes (*Gruidæ*), as follows :—

1. LIMNOGERANUS, gen. n.

Genus simile generi '*Grus*' dicto, sed genis anticis nudis, pileo usque ad nucham nudo, loris nudis, regione sub-oculari et postoculari plumosâ distinguendum.

Typus. *Limnogeranus americanus* (L.).

2. SARCOGERANUS, gen. n.

Genus simile præcedenti, sed pileo antico tantum nudo, pileo postico plumoso, genis posticis quoque plumosis, loris et regione oculari nudis distinguendum.

Typus. *Sarcogeranus leucogeranus* (Pall.).

3. PSEUDOGERANUS, gen. n.

Genus simile generi '*Antigone*' dicto, sed regione paroticâ genisque plumosis, regione supra- et infra-oculari et faciei lateribus nudis, collo postico plumoso, usque ad verticem anticam producto, distinguendum.

Typus. *Pseudogeranus leucauchen* (L.).

Mr. HARTERT laid on the table some specimens of a new Finch which he had discovered during his recent visit to the Dutch West India Islands. He proposed to call it

† *EUETHEIA SHARPEI*, sp. nov.

♂. *E. bicolori* affinis, differt colore nigro supra ad frontem restricto, nec ad occiput extenso, notæi colore pallidiore, pectore nigro minus clariore.

♀. *E. bicolori* simillima.

Al. 2 ad 2·15 poll.

Hab. Bonaire, Curaçao, Aruba.

Mr. E. BIDWELL exhibited the humerus of a Coot, which showed a comminuted fracture afterwards completely healed.

Mr. ROBERT READ made some remarks on the changes of plumage in the Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*), and exhibited the head of a recently killed specimen which clearly proved that the black hood was gained in the spring by a change of colour in some of the feathers as well as by a complete moult in others.

No. VIII. (May 1st, 1893.)

THE seventh meeting of the Club was held at the Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, on Wednesday, the 19th of April, 1893.

Chairman: P. L. SCLATER, F.R.S.

Members present:—E. BIDWELL, P. CROWLEY, H. E. DRESSER, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT, ST. GEORGE MIVART, F.R.S., H. J. PEARSON, F. PENROSE, ROBERT H. READ, HOWARD SAUNDERS (*Treasurer*), HENRY SEEBOHM, R. BOWDLER SHARPE, G. E. SHELLEY, J. STONEHAM, J. T. TRISTRAM-VALENTINE.

Guests: E. HARTERT, W. HARTMANN, R. B. NEWTON, HON. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, W. H. SIMPSON.

MR. W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT exhibited some skins of rare species of Game-Birds, the principal being *Caccabis magna*, Prjev., and *Phasianus satscheunensis*, Prjev., specimens of which had recently been sent in exchange to the British Museum by Dr. Pleske.

MR. ERNST HARTERT exhibited a new Scops-Owl, which he characterized as follows :—

PISORHINA SOLOKENSIS, sp. n.

Top of head and neck deep brown, nearly blackish; ear-tufts white, with black on the tips and outer webs of the feathers; a white line, varied with some small blackish spots, extending from the ear-tufts over the eyes, and meeting on the forehead; a white spot on the occiput; a broad, whitish, nuchal band and another one on the lower hind neck. Back and rump blackish brown, with pale rusty brown spots and blotches. Rectrices similar in colour to the back, but somewhat duller. Primaries deep brown, with very pale brown, almost whitish, spots along the outer webs; secondaries spotted on both webs. Wing-coverts deep blackish brown, with very large white spots on the outer webs. Throat and breast mixed pale brown, rusty, blackish, and whitish, more albescent towards the abdomen. Lower abdomen, vent, and under tail-coverts white. Tarsal plumes nearly white. Under wing-coverts brown and white. Toes entirely bare up to the tarsus, which is thickly feathered, yellowish brown (in skin). Bill whitish horn-colour (in skin). Total length about 10 inches, wing 6·7, tail 3·1, tarsus 1·2, middle toe 0·9, culmen 1·2.

Hab. Hills of Solok, west coast of Sumatra.

Remarks. The type-specimen belongs to the Stuttgart Museum, and was sent me for comparison by Count von Berlepsch, who believed it to be new to science. Its nearest ally is *Scops everetti*, from which it is chiefly distinguished by the great amount of white on the ear-tufts and wing-coverts and by the white bands on the neck, as well as by the pure white lower abdomen and whitish tarsal plumes.

I am indebted to Professor Lampert, of the Stuttgart

Museum, and to Count Berlepsch, for the opportunity of describing this new species from an island in the natural history of which I am particularly interested.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD exhibited an example of a new species of Rail, which he described as follows :—

RALLUS MUELLERI, sp. n.

Upper surface of head, occiput, and neck brownish red, faintly and irregularly striated with black; back and rump bright chestnut, with the centres of the feathers black; wings brownish black, faintly edged with rufous grey; cheeks reddish grey; centre of the throat reddish white; lower part of throat and breast rufous grey; flanks, abdomen, and under tail-coverts black, each feather tipped with pale rufous, and with two white bands; tail rufous, with indistinct grey bands. Wing 3·3 inches, culmen 1·1, tarsus 1·1, central toe with claw 1·3, tail 1·3.

Hab. Auckland Island, south of New Zealand.

Remarks. This little Rail in general appearance resembles *Rallus lewini* from Australia, but on comparison presents so many important differences that it might almost be separated generically. The chief distinguishing feature of the new species is the enormous development of the feathers on the back and rump, which have become a huge bunch like that of the Puff-birds (*Bucco*) of South America.

The single specimen was sent to me for description by Count Berlepsch, who considered it to belong to a new species. It is the property of the Stuttgart Museum. It is named in honour of the famous botanist, Baron von Müller, of Melbourne, who presented the specimen.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD exhibited three new birds which he had lately received from his collector in the Sandwich Islands, and characterized them as follows :—

ACRULOCERCUS BISHOPI, sp. n.

Adult male. Head and occiput black, with a slight gloss; shafts of the feathers rather paler. Rest of the upper and

entire under surface smoky black, with narrow white shaft-lines to the feathers. Axillary tufts smaller than in *A. nobilis*, but also bright yellow. Ear-coverts with an elongated tuft of very narrow feathers about an inch long and of a deep golden yellow. Under tail-coverts golden yellow. Under wing-coverts sooty black, with indistinct white patches. Tail shorter than in *A. nobilis*, but more pointed, as in *A. apicalis*. Total length about 11 inches, wing 4·5, tail 6·5, tarsus 1·5, culmen 1·4.

Adult female. Similar to the male, but considerably smaller. Wing 4 inches, tail 5, tarsus 1·35, culmen 1·2.

Hab. Island of Molokai.

Named in honour of Mr. Bishop, of Honolulu.

HIMATIONE NEWTONI, sp. n.

Closely allied to *H. montana* of Lanai, but has the upper surface dark olive-green instead of olive-yellow. Rump and upper tail-coverts green instead of bright yellow. The yellow on the forehead is much less extended. The under-parts, instead of being entirely yellow, are only yellow in the central area; flanks and sides of body olive-green. Under tail-coverts yellowish white instead of yellow as in *H. montana*. Wing 2·5 to 2·6 inches, tail 2 (2·75 in *H. montana*, according to Mr. Scott Wilson), tarsus 0·87, culmen 4·75.

Hab. Island of Maui.

HIMATIONE WILSONI, sp. n.

Similar to *H. stejnegeri* of Kauai, but smaller, the beak considerably less and straighter, in this respect resembling *H. virens* of Hawaii. General colour more yellowish, especially on the rump and under surface. *Female* paler than the male. Wing 2·45 inches, tail 1·65 (nearly 2 inches in *H. stejnegeri*), culmen 0·55 (nearly or fully 0·8 in *H. stejnegeri*), tarsus 0·8.

Hab. Island of Maui.

Dr. BOWDLER SHARPE stated that during a recent visit to Leyden he had examined the type of *Rallus sandwichensis* of Latham, and wished to apologize to Dr. Hartlaub for

having suggested that the bird was probably the same as *Pennula ecaudata*. The specimen had probably faded considerably from its original colour, as appeared to be proved by the deep vinous chestnut of the lower abdomen and vent, these parts having been more shaded from the light, and here the colour of the under surface approximated to that of *P. ecaudata*. The rest of the under surface was of a rusty vinous colour, and seemed to be much as Latham described it originally. Nothing, however, could have altered the colour of the back, which still retained the streaked appearance indicated by Latham.

Dr. Sharpe also stated that an examination of the type of *Grus cinerea longirostris*, T. & S., in the Leyden Museum, showed that this name applied to *Grus mexicana* and not to *Grus canadensis*, as was generally supposed to be the case.

Mr. SCLATER made some remarks on the splendid series of mounted birds, illustrative of the Italian avifauna, which had been collected for the Museum of the Reale Istituto degli Studii Superiori, of Florence, by Dr. E. H. Giglioli. The most recent addition to the ornis of Italy was stated to be *Lanius algeriensis*.

He also mentioned the migratory birds which had visited the s.s. 'Oruba,' between Gibraltar and Malta, from March 29th to April 1st. He had been disappointed at the small numbers observed. Those recognized were the Swallow, hen Redstart, Song-Thrush, Wheatear, and Robin. A Nightjar was on the ship for several hours on April 1st, when nearing Naples.

THE HON. WALTER ROTHSCHILD exhibited a curious melanistic variety of a Razorbill (*Alca torda*), and examples of some interesting Asiatic species, *Merula kessleri*, *Ibidorhynchus kaufmanni*, &c.

Mr. ROBERT READ exhibited a Black-headed Gull, which had nearly attained the plumage of the adult, but had the bill and feet of an orange colour.

Dr. BOWDLER SHARPE made some remarks illustrated by diagrams, on fossil birds, showing our present state of knowledge of extinct species.

No. IX. (June 1st, 1893.)

THE eighth meeting of the Club was held at the Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, on Wednesday, the 17th of May, 1893.

Chairman : HENRY SEEBOHM.

Members present :—E. BIDWELL, W. E. DE WINTON, H. E. DRESSER, H. O. FORBES, W. GRAHAM, E. HARTERT, A. P. LLOYD, F. PENROSE, Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, HOWARD SAUNDERS (*Treasurer*), R. BOWDLER SHARPE, CHARLES STONHAM, Col. R. W. STUDDY, J. T. TRISTRAM-VALENTINE, H. M. UPCHER.

Mr. H. O. FORBES exhibited the eggs of some rare species of birds from the Chatham Islands, amongst which were those of *Thinornis novæ zealandiæ* and *Gallinago pusilla*, of which birds the nestlings were also shown. He also exhibited the egg of *Cabalus modestus*, which had been obtained on Mangare, one of the Chatham group, by Mr. Hawkins. The egg was *white*, but its Ralline character was indicated by a faint double spotting of grey and rufous. It measured :—axis 1·45, diam. 1·1.

Mr. FORBES also exhibited adult males, females, and young birds of *Cabalus modestus*, and remarked that there could now be no question of the validity of this species, as distinct from *C. dieffenbachii*, and that he must retract his former opinion on this point (above, p. 253).

Dr. BOWDLER SHARPE observed that it was a singular fact that this little Rail should possess in its adult plumage the

exact dress which might have been expected to characterize the young of *C. dieffenbachii*; and even with the evidence now before them it was difficult to believe that the birds were fully adult. Count Salvadori's opinion (above, p. 255) with regard to the specimen exhibited at the third meeting of the Club had now been proved to be the correct one.

The CHAIRMAN read a paper on behalf of Canon Tristram, F.R.S., entitled "On an undescribed Species of Snipe from the New Zealand region," in which the author made the following remarks :—

In 1846 Mr. G. R. Gray, in the 'Birds of the Erebus and Terror,' described a Snipe from the Auckland Islands as *Gallinago aucklandica*. There is no evidence that this bird has ever occurred in New Zealand. In 'The Ibis' for 1869, p. 41, Sir W. Buller described a second species from the Chatham Islands as *Gallinago pusilla*. Very few specimens have been received, but the species has twice been obtained in New Zealand (to which it is evidently an occasional wanderer): once by Sir James Hector in the Gulf of Hauraki, and once by Mr. F. B. Hill on Little Barrier Island. All doubts as to its being a distinct species have recently been set at rest by the large number of specimens obtained in the Chatham Islands by the collectors of the Hon. Walter Rothschild and Mr. H. O. Forbes. I have examined more than twenty specimens, and find that all of them agree in every respect, and cannot be confused with the Auckland Island species. But when Sir W. Buller published his second edition of the 'Birds of New Zealand,' he had unfortunately sent back to New Zealand his only specimen from the Chatham Islands, and borrowed from me a specimen which had been obtained by Baron A. von Hügel on the Snares, seventy miles south of the southern extremity of New Zealand. This I had put down as *Gallinago pusilla*, having at that time never seen a Chatham Island specimen. It is very accurately figured and coloured in Buller's second edition; but it proves to be very different from the true *G. pusilla*. The only other example in existence, so far as I am aware, is a second specimen obtained on the Snares at the same time by Baron A. von

Hügel, and in the collection of the Hon. Walter Rothschild. I propose to discriminate it as

GALLINAGO HUEGELI, sp. nov.

G. pileo et loris nigro-fuscis; corpore supra rufescente cer-
vino variegato; plumis rufo strictè marginatis; cervice
rufescente, brunneo densè striatâ; pectore et abdomine
castaneis brunneo densè fasciatis; remigibus brunneis;
rectricibus quatuordecim, tribus externis perangustis,
margine albo; tarsis et pedibus albidis. Long. alæ 4.1,
rostri 2, tarsi .9.

Hab. Snares Islands.

This species may at once be distinguished from its congeners by its much redder hue, and especially by the remarkable fineness and delicacy of its markings, the edgings of the upper plumage and the striation and bands on the lower surface being very much smaller, closer, and more distinct. In the other two species the abdomen and thighs are whitish, while in this they are thickly barred. In this species the three outer tail-feathers on each side are attenuated with a white edging; in the others only the two outer pairs of tail-feathers appear to be so attenuated.

There would therefore appear to be three species of *Gallinago* in the islands round New Zealand :—*G. aucklandica* in the Aucklands, *G. pusilla* in the Chathams, and *G. huegeli* in the Snares, all being sedentary, or nearly so, in their several localities. To these further research will probably add a fourth from Antipodes Island, whence a single specimen has been received by Sir Jas. Hector, who states it to be larger, darker in plumage, and with a more curved bill than the Auckland species. Unfortunately he has not described it.

I subjoin the measurements of the three species:—

	Bill. inch.	Wing. inch.	Tarsus. inch.
<i>Gallinago aucklandica</i>	2·2	4·2	1·0
" " "	..	4·1	1·0
<i>G. huegeli</i>	2·0	4·1	·9
<i>G. pusilla</i>	1·7	3·6	·8
"	1·5	3·5	·8
"	1·7	3·5	·8
"	1·6	3·7	·8

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD exhibited and described a new species of Albatross :—

† *DIOMEDEA IMMUTABILIS*, sp. n.

Adult. Head, neck, lower rump, and entire under surface pure white ; space in front of the eye sooty black ; wings and wing-coverts blackish brown ; interseapular region, back, and upper part of rump paler and more smoky brown ; tail black, fading into white at the bases ; under wing-coverts mixed, blackish brown and white : “ bill grey, darker at base, tip blackish brown ; base of under mandible pale yellow ; iris brown ; tarsi and feet fleshy pink ” (*H. C. Palmer*). Wing 19 inches, bill 4, tarsus 3·2, middle toe with claw 4·3.

Remarks. This Albatross belongs to the typical section of *Diomedea* as limited by Mr. Salvin, and is at once distinguished by attaining the coloration of the adult bird in the first plumage. The young in down is pale brown with a blackish-brown bill.

Hab. Laysan Island, North Pacific.

Mr. HOWARD SAUNDERS made some remarks upon the distribution of Birds in France, especially with reference to some species which passed beyond that country as far as Great Britain. He pointed out that a great part of France consisted of elevated table-land, and that one main line of migration passed along the Rhone Valley and across the Langres Plateau on the east ; while on the west side the line ran parallel with the coast until it was deflected eastward by the high ground in Brittany and Manche—so that the Channel Islands received few visits from rarities. In Normandy, however, *Tichodroma muraria*, *Gyps fulvus*, *Larus melanocephalus*, and many other unusual visitants to England had occurred several times ; *Passer petronia*, *Emberiza cia*, *Ægithalus pendulinus*, and *Vultur monachus* had also been obtained, while *Aquila pennata* had even bred there. On the other hand, *Picus martius*, said—falsely as he believed—to have occurred in England, had never been met with in Normandy. He further remarked upon

the Brenne district in the centre of France as promising an unusually fine field for ornithologists, and mentioned some limestone cliffs in the Cevennes, which were undoubtedly frequented by Vultures, although proof of their breeding there was as yet wanting.

Mr. OSBERT SALVIN, F.R.S., contributed descriptions of two supposed new species of Humming-birds of the genus *Metallura* from Ecuador, which he proposed to call:—

† 1. *METALLURA ATRIGULARIS*, sp. n.

♂ ad. Similis *M. primolina* sed gula media intense nigra, plumis ad basin castaneis et medialiter fascia transversa angusta amethystina notatis. Aliter ferè ut in sp. cit.

♀. Gula inornata, rectricibus lateralibus albedo terminatis. Long. alæ 2·2 poll., caudæ 1·5, rostri a rictu 0·65.

Hab. Ecuador: Hills near Sigsig, not far from Cuenca, alt. 12,000 feet (*O. T. Baron*).

2. *METALLURA BARONI*, sp. n.

♂ ad. Supra saturate cupreo-viridis, capite obscuriore; subtus cum tectricibus subcaudalibus ejusdem coloris; gula tota saturate amethystina micante; cauda saturate viridi infra nitentiore. Long. alæ 2·2 poll., caudæ 1·4, rostri a rictu 0·65.

♀ ad. Mari similis, sed subtus plumis omnibus ad basin cervinis, abdomine toto maculis discalibus obscure viridibus; gula maculis saturate amethystinis notata; rectricibus externis vix sordide albo-terminatis.

Hab. Ecuador: Hills near Cuenca, alt. 12,000 feet (*O. T. Baron*).

Mr. O. T. Baron had recently submitted to Mr. Salvin beautifully prepared specimens of both sexes of these species, which were quite distinct from any other species known to him. Both of them belonged to the same section of the genus as *M. primolina*.

Dr. BOWDLER SHARPE proposed the following new genera for the *Otides* or Bustards:—

HETEROTIS, gen. n. Simile generi "*Compsotis*" dicto, sed tarso brevi distinguendum.

Typus est *Heterotis vigorsi* (Smith).

Other species belonging to this new genus were *H. rueppelli* (Wahlb.) and *H. humilis* (Blyth).

NEOTIS, gen. n. Simile generi "*Lissotis*" dicto, sed rostro longiore, culmine digitum medium cum ungue excedente. Typus est *Neotis ludwigi* (Rüpp).

Other species of this genus were *N. burchelli* (Heugl.), *N. denhami* (Childr.), *N. caffra* (Licht.), and *N. heuglini* (Hartl.).

HOUBAROPSIS, gen. n. Simile generi "*Houbara*" dicto, sed plumis jugularibus valde elongatis, pileo nuchaque aliter cristatis, tarsis longissimis distinguendum.

Typus est *Houbaropsis bengalensis* (Gm.).

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD exhibited a fine pair of *Paradisea gahnelmi-secundi* from Kaiser Wilhelm's Land in N.E. New Guinea.

Mr. H. O. FORBES wished to make a correction with reference to the genus he had described at a former Meeting of the B. O. C. as *Diaphorapteryx* (see above, p. 254). He had accepted the opinion of Prof. Newton that the remains from Mauritius and those from the Chatham Islands belonged to distinct genera, and had adopted his suggestion of the name *Diaphorapteryx*; but after personally examining the Mauritian remains at Cambridge, Mr. Forbes could not see his way to agree that the two forms were generically different. He was therefore constrained to discard his new genus and to reinstate that of *Aphanapteryx* for the Ocydromine remains from both the above-named islands.

Mr. Forbes also exhibited the Dinornithine tibiæ on which he had based a new genus, *Palæocasuaris*, and pointed out that the bone differed from the tibia of *Dinornis* (in its widest sense) in being straighter and less twisted on itself, so that the position of the ridge forming the inner wall of the groove for the tendons of the extensor muscles ran along the inner side of the bone, as in *Casuaris*. As in the latter genus also, it took a marked bend inwards and backwards before joining the epinenial crest, while a line joining the

centre point between the distal condyles and the epicondylar ridge left a considerable space between it and the wall of the groove. There was no intercondylar eminence in the intercondylar channel, and the orifice of the extensor foramen opened more longitudinally than in *Dinornis* and pointed downwards. Mr. Forbes described two species, *P. haasti* and *P. velox*, distinguishing them by their size.

XLI.—Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.

[Continued from p. 275.]

65. *Agassiz on the Progress of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.*

[Annual Report of the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College to the President and Fellows of Harvard College for 1891-92. Cambridge, U.S.A., 1892.]

The Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, has received a valuable contribution during the past Academic year by the donation to it of the "Greene-Smith Collection" of about 1200 mounted North-American birds, "in many respects the most complete and valuable "that has ever been brought together, at least by private effort." An important addition has also been made by the purchase from Mr. Scott B. Wilson of a series of birds from the Sandwich Islands.

Prof. Agassiz complains, not without reason, we think, that in consequence of the great increase in size of the undergraduate classes at Harvard, the whole time of the Professors of the Museum is taken up by teaching, instead of being mainly devoted to original investigation, for which the Museum was primarily intended. It is not the province of the Museum, he alleges, to supply such instruction. This should be done by the University.

66. *Büttikofer on a Species of Rhipidura.*

[A Complementary Note to my Review on the Genus *Rhipidura*. By J. Büttikofer. Notes Leyden Mus. xv. p. 113.]

Mr. Büttikofer, referring to his recent review of the genus